

Mr. E. A. Smith in his report on the Land and Freshwater Shells of the Challenger Expedition.

19. *Potamopyrgus brevior* Anc.

Testa parva, oblongo-attenuata, nitidula, pallide cornea, fere imperforata, lineis incrementi indistinctis, indumento ferrugineo tecta. Spira sat producta, conoideo-attenuata, obtusula. Anfractus 5 convexiusculi, sutura impressa, ultimus oblongus, infra attenuatus. Apertura recta, imo basi antice leviter protracta, oblique oblongo-ovata, basi ad sinistram distincte prodiens, supra attenuata, marginibus continuis, externo subobtusato.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , diam.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , alt. apert. 1 mm.

Hab. Vate Island (fide Layard).

Very near to *P. whiteleggei* Braz., from Lord Howe's Island, but with shorter spire. This is the first record of the genus in the New Hebrides. Only one specimen was seen. The genus is also found in the Viti group, and I have from them a very closely allied species.

20. *Melania setosa* Swains.

Hab. Aurora Island (Layard).

21. *Melania mauiensis* Lea.

Hab. same island (Layard).

22. *Septaria suborbicularis* Sowerby.

Mr. Layard wrote me he procured one specimen nearly 2 inches long.

Hab. Aurora Island.

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A FOSSIL FORM OF *OREOHELIX YAVAPAI*, PILSBRY.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

*Oreohelix yavapai compactula*, n. subsp.

Shell compact; spire elevated, pyramidal; last whorl somewhat gibbous above, with a strong cord-like keel extending to the aperture; shell with coarse, oblique striæ, especially prominent on the last two whorls above, and also with fine spiral lines, most prominent on the last whorl, where they are more or less beaded; sometimes the spiral lines are scarcely apparent, but this is probably the result of weathering. Five specimens, two with the spire broken; the dimensions are:

Max. diam. 13,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 11, 13, 12 mm.

Alt. (at right angles to axis)  $8\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.*—Found in a pleistocene deposit in the Pecos Cañon, New Mexico, a few miles above the Vallé Ranch, by my wife and Dr. M. Grabham, in 1903. With them occurred a form of *O. strigosa*, which seems not to differ essentially from the smaller forms of the *huachucana* group. The largest has max. diam.  $17\frac{1}{2}$ , alt. 10 mm.<sup>1</sup>

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#### NOTES AND NEWS.

REPUBLICATION OF THE MUSEUM BOLTENIANUM, PART 2, 1798.

The rarity of part 2 of this work, which relates to Mollusca, is well known to students. In response to a number of inquiries it is proposed to reproduce a few copies, by photographic facsimile, from the Crosse copy now in the British Museum (Natural History).

The large number of pages (204) must render this a somewhat costly task, and we should be glad to know if you would care for a copy to be reserved for you at the price of £2 (two pounds).

The work would be done, under our supervision, by Mr. F. W. Reader.

The issue will be limited, numbered and signed, and could be prepared for distribution during autumn.

It must be clearly understood that unless sufficient subscribers are forthcoming no issue can be made.

Please address reply to Mr. Sykes.—E. R. SYKES, C. DAVIS SHERBORN.

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NEW LOCALITY FOR *LYOGYRUS BROWNII* CARPENTER. —

Several years ago the lakes in Roger Williams Park, Providence, R. I., were drawn off, the bottoms dredged out and the contents thrown out upon the land. They were left empty, exposed to the sun for two years and all the species of mollusks destroyed. There were fourteen species in the lakes and thousands of specimens. Among others were the *Lyogyrus Brownii*, and as they were never discovered anywhere else, I supposed (the locality being exhausted) that they were extinct. Last week a young collector here, Mr. Frank Perry, has found in Old Warwick Pond, about four miles

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<sup>1</sup>*O. y. compactula* seems to me to be a form or subvariety of *O. y. neomexicana*, which occurs living in the same general region.—H. A. P.